

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1886.

No. 14.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4, 1886.

Canadian parliament meets on Feb. 25th. Greece is to be compelled to remain quiet. Mrs. Blake, mother of Edward Blake, is dead.

An agrarian agitation is commencing in Wales. Premier Norquay is on the way home from Ottawa.

County crown attorney Fenton of Toronto dropped dead lately at the age of 46.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Co. has failed with liabilities of half a million.

The Quebec volunteers have been eulogized by the Ontario legislature now in session.

The Queen's Own and Grenadiers of Toronto will go to England to take part in Her Majesty's jubilee.

The first through train on the Northern and Pacific Junction railway reached Toronto on January 29th.

Twelve hundred troops are ordered to be in readiness to leave Ontario for the North-West in the beginning of March.

The United States Congress' foreign relations committee has reported against the renewal of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. Probably no show for reciprocity.

A large deputation from the Dominion Temperance Alliance waited on premier Mowat yesterday urging him to enforce the Scott act. He promised them a commissioner and inspector in each Scott act county.

A cable despatch to the Globe says that at a farewell meeting of the agents general of the colonies, Col. Stanton, Secretary for the colonies stated that his colleagues before going out of office had placed on record their decision to use the C.P.R. as a means of communication between England and the East.

In a letter to the Mail G. H. Ham recounts a long conversation he had with Crowfoot. Crowfoot complains that the grass on his reserve at Blackfoot Crossing has been destroyed for two years in succession by fire from sparks of the C.P.R. locomotives, and that the claim for compensation has not yet been settled at Ottawa.

Otherwise, he professed himself as well satisfied with his treatment, and that he and his tribes are anxious for peace. He gives an emphatic denial to the alarming rumors lately current about disaffection among the Blackfeet, and also denies the statement made by Big John McDougall that he was inclined to join hands with Riel last spring.

Crowfoot asserts that in the winter of 1879-80, when he was over in Montana, Riel met him and urged him to join a general Indian war in the North-West.

The new cabinet is officially announced as follows: Gladstone prime minister and first lord of the treasury; Sir Farrar Herschell, lord high chancellor; Earl Spencer, lord president of the council; H. C. Childers, home secretary; Earl Roseberry, secretary for foreign affairs; Earl Granville, secretary for the colonies; Lord Kimberley, secretary for India; Campbell-Bannerman, secretary for war; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer; Marquis of Ripon, first lord of the admiralty; Joseph Chamberlain, president of the local government board; George Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland; A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade; John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. The following appointments have been made under the new administration: Earl Sidney, lord steward of the Queen's household; Arnold Morley, patronage secretary; Charles Russell, attorney general.

As a alarmist telegram was received from Calgary setting forth the direful events that were to take place on Wednesday if the sale of ex-mayor Murdoch's stock in payment of the fine imposed upon him by Judge Travis took place. As nothing has been heard of the matter since it is probable that either the sale or its proposed consequences have failed to connect. The telegram further stated that the town solicitor had served notices on the mayor and councillors declared elected by Judge Travis that their appointment was illegal. Notice had also been served on the sheriff. The corporation seal and all the records of last year's council have been lost. Messrs. Murdoch and Lindsay, disqualified councillors are in daily expectation of being arrested.

JAS. INKSTER, who cut his foot severely two weeks ago is progressing favorably. He started for the place where the wood was to be cut on Friday not on Sunday as before stated, so that the accident cannot be laid to Sabbath breaking. But those who believe in unlucky days may think the commencement on Friday had something to do with it. His contract was for the cutting of 100 cords at the Vermilion and 100 cords at Victoria.

LOCAL.

THAW on Friday.

TOBOGGANING is still the rage.

FEBRUARY has opened out fine and mild.

A LARGE number of Victoria people arrived on Thursday.

CHIEF FACTOR HARDISTY left for Lac Ste. Anne on Friday.

R. McKERNAN and J. Walter left for Calgary on Saturday last.

D. M. McDougall sent several more teams to the woods on Tuesday.

MRS. ANDERSON is still suffering from the effects of the toboggan accident of last week.

MISS HARTISTY and Anderson were upset while cutter driving on Friday. No injury.

GEO. GODIN, charged with stealing a buffalo robe, has been further remanded until Monday.

REV. PERE LEDUC has almost completely recovered from his late attack of rheumatic fever.

DR. TULLOCH and W. R. Roberts left for Calgary on Thursday with D. McLeod, who goes on to Ottawa.

LEO. GAETZ of Red Deer is expected to leave for the east shortly to bring up settlers for the Red Deer country.

THE Indians made a very poor hunt during January as the weather was too cold. The hunting prospects now are good.

THE Hand in Hand ranche tract takes in the Kneehill country about 35 miles east of the Lone Pine on the Bow river trail.

Owing to the increased use of coal, less wood has been burned in town during the present than in any previous winter.

THE party at A. Cameron's, Sturgeon river on Friday night of last week was an invitation not a surprise party and was an unqualified success.

STAGE arrived Monday evening, no passengers, P. Campbell driver. The first round trip made on runners this winter. Plenty of snow for sleighing all along. Thirty-five below was the coldest weather at Calgary.

PURSUANT to notice a meeting was held in the school house on Wednesday evening last to deal with the cemetery matter. About twenty persons attended. W. Anderson, Indian agent, was appointed chairman and Joseph Hargrave, of the H. B. Co., secretary.

M. McCauley, from the committee appointed to select a site, reported in favor of accepting the offer of the H. B. Co. of six acres on their reserve, in the neighborhood of Drunken lake, at \$10 an acre; at the same time stating that application had been made to secure ten instead of six acres. The answer to this application had not yet been received. The report was accepted. R. Strachan, from the committee appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a joint stock company, reported that the company could be incorporated by letters patent under the Canada joint stock companies act, and submitted in the form of a memorandum a basis for the formation of the company. Report accepted.

A list was opened by the secretary and fourteen names were put down of persons desirous of becoming members of the joint stock company. The meeting, after agreeing to leave the matter to the proposed company, then adjourned. A meeting of the proposed shareholders in the company was at once held of which M. McCauley was elected chairman and C. F. Strang, secretary. It was decided that the capital stock of the company should be \$5,000 divided into 500 shares of \$10 each. Half of the stock must be subscribed and ten per cent paid up before incorporation can be secured. A stock list was opened and 139 shares taken by the fourteen shareholders present. A board of five incorporators, who will also be the first directors of the company, was elected from among the shareholders, as follows: Messrs. R. Hardisty, M. McCauley, John Cameron, W. Anderson and D. Ross. C. F. Strang was appointed secretary-treasurer of the company and R. Strachan solicitor. Messrs. W. L. Wood and Rev. J. H. Howard were appointed trustees to receive the patent for the proposed cemetery—pending the incorporation of the company—from the H. B. Co., and to take other necessary steps towards improving and utilizing the cemetery. It was decided that the name of the company should be the "Edmonton cemetery company." It was agreed that the stock list should be left in the hands of the secretary-treasurer for the time being to secure further subscriptions to the stock, it being necessary that 111 more shares should be subscribed. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the board of directors, of which R. Hardisty is president.

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J. Harnois returned from a trading trip to Lac la Biche on Friday of last week. The snow is very deep and the roads bad north of Victoria.

W. H. Carson has been engaged as teacher of the Edmonton school for the term ending March 31st, for the sum of \$150. The school opens on Monday next.

X. ST. JEAN has dug a well on his premises on Main street, striking water at a depth of 35 feet. This well is only about 100 feet from the brink of the high bank of the river, which is almost perpendicular at that point.

W. CAYLEY, proprietor of the Calgary Herald was released from jail on Wednesday of last week on an order from the minister of justice at Ottawa, with an order that any fine paid by him be refunded. He was accorded a public demonstration on his release.

A SHERIFF'S sale of effects belonging to R. E. Steele of Ft. Saskatchewan took place at the sheriff's office, Edmonton, on Tuesday last. The proceeds amounted to between \$80 and \$90. Two horses belonging to David Daignault were sold at the same time for \$35 to H. Robertson.

JAS. REILLY was declared elected mayor of Calgary on Tuesday of last week by Judge Travis, the judge making some very complimentary remarks in regard to Mr. Reilly. That night the police raided the Royal and seized four gallons of liquor. Explanations were in order for Friday.

In the digging of a well at T. G. Hutchings' place, Little Mountain settlement, last week, at a depth of about 18 feet a bed of quicksand was struck and immediately afterwards a bed of gravel. A bucket-full of the gravel which was washed showed seventeen colors of gold, several being in the form of coarse gold. The well is to be prospected further.

LITERARY CLUB.

At a largely attended meeting held on Thursday evening it was decided to have copies of the constitution printed for distribution among the members. The programme for the next meeting was agreed upon. Mr. Ellis sang Dreamland Faces. Mr. Secord read an essay on the Queen's English. Sgt. Bagley and C. W. Fisher played a violin and flute duet. Mrs. Howard sang Far Away.

The expected exhibition of sword exercise did not take place because the cold weather had made the necessary amount of practice impossible, but it will be given at the next meeting. The subject of debate was: Is the settlement of the North-West beneficial to the Eastern Provinces?

M. McCauley's speech was to the effect that the money spent for surveys, manufactured goods, agricultural machinery, imported cattle and most kinds of Indian department supplies were expended not here but in the Eastern Provinces. He showed, too, that the money for the building of railways which came not from Eastern Canada but from Britain, was in a great part repaid from North-West lands.

J. Hogarth, for the negative showed that the Eastern provinces had lost the flower of their youths, who had gone to settle in the North-West. That they took with them considerable capital, which was a financial loss to the East. That they left their girls behind them, who bereft of their protectors had to face the world alone. That the wild lands of the eastern provinces were only slowly being reclaimed as the prairies of the North-West offered superior advantages.

J. A. McDougall claimed it as a doctrine accepted by Canadian politicians that the settlement of the North-West was beneficial to their country, and showed that immigrants to this country left their money in the eastern provinces as they passed through.

R. Strachan called attention to the fact that the territories did not pay direct taxes, but had a considerable share of the expenses of government borne by the other provinces. He asserted the fallacy of crediting the federal exchequer with fees, fines, etc., collected here. These sums went into the North-West fund.

J. A. Petric and Rev. A. B. Baird were called upon as volunteers. The former said that the places left vacant by Canadians who had come to the North-West had been filled and more than filled by immigration from the old country. The latter compared the amount of money the government received from the North-West with the amount expended on North-West account.

The president in summing up the arguments confessed that his sympathies were on the side of the affirmative but he had to decide that the weight of argument in the debate lay with the negative.

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SEEN a few days ago at Peace Hills, heading south, a good looking grey horse, trailing a long rope, very wild.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

NOTICE—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle, or arrange for a settlement, of their accounts. **SANDERSON & LOOBY.**

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. **J. GOODRIDGE,** Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS,** Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. **M. McCAULEY.**

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. **EDMUND LYONS.**

W. R. R., WATCHMAKER. Send your watches and orders to W. R. Roberts, Calgary, or leave them at the Jasper House, Edmonton.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. **X. ST. JEAN.**

ROSS BROS., Tinmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horse-shoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 6, 1886.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The amendments to the civil justice ordinance passed at the late session of the North-West Council exhibit one leading feature that is by no means pleasant. While the infant town of Calgary has been going into convulsions on account of the extraordinary powers held by the stipendiary magistrates, and while from one end of the country to the other the stand is taken that these powers are excessive, this ordinance, instead of reducing has increased them to a very considerable degree. Instead of the amendments which have been passed having a tendency to define the course which the judge shall pursue—which should be the object of any legal enactment—the object appears to be to vest in him as far as possible absolute control.

If the three stipendiary magistrates sitting in the council, who no doubt are responsible for the ordinance, think fit to call themselves judges and to style their court the high court of justice, while admiring their gall, no one is likely to quarrel with them on that account, but when they take to themselves the power to alter the bounds of the various court districts at pleasure and to hold court as frequently or as infrequently as they please it is time to draw the line. The necessity of the boundaries of the various court districts being well defined, well known, and to some extent permanent is obvious, as also the necessity that some definite minimum number of courts shall be held in each year. Nor is it less obvious that the boundaries of such districts could be most advantageously set forth in the ordinance, and that the number of sessions of court required in each district could best be settled by the representatives of the people interested. Judges in other parts of Canada sit when and where they are ordered, and why should not ours do likewise? It would be interesting to know on what grounds these judges arrogate to themselves the power to try civil cases outside the district where the cause of action arose or where the defendant resides. It is as possible to conceive of a case where such a method of trial would be equitable—except by consent of the defendant, which is not provided for—as of a case where it would be equitable to try a criminal without his being present. The provision for the distribution of the assets of a debtor—presumably insolvent—among his creditors is a remarkable one. Under it the person who makes the first attachment—which he would not have made did he not see his way to getting a fair proportion of his account clear of costs—may, by other creditors of whom he knows nothing coming in for a share, be thrown into costs instead of securing any portion of his account. At the same time no provision is made that all creditors shall get a share. Those who do not happen to hear that their debtor is being sued are left as badly as they could be in any case. And all who share in the division of assets incur costs of court, as they would not were distribution made by an assignee. The leading idea of the provision may be to divide equitably the estate of an insolvent among all his creditors; but the probability is that it will lead to confusion and general injustice instead. The provision that a person may sue without going into court, in this country of magnificent distances, slow means of communication and scarce cash, is a startler. It might be right in a country otherwise circumstanced that where the signature of the defendant establishes the amount of the claim and the date of payment summary means should be taken to collect, but why in any country a running merchant's account, of which the debtor seldom knows the amount or the date when payment will be required except as his bill is rendered, should be placed on the same footing it is difficult to see. Or if it is right that a merchant's account should be so treated, why not every other kind of account as well? Why should the merchant's account have privileges over

that of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the hotel keeper or the farmer? In the case of a note the debtor has every opportunity to prepare for payment against the time it becomes due, but in the case of the account he is placed at the mercy of his creditor from day to day. If the sessions of court are not held often enough to enable merchants and others to collect their accounts satisfactorily, at least provision should be made to allow a debtor a month or more for settlement from the date of receiving his bill and a written demand for payment before summary proceedings could be taken. As the ordinance stands a perfectly solvent and honest man may, by being caught at an inconvenient season, with the short notice allowed, have his goods seized and sold for a debt that he is willing to pay, and would be able were a reasonable time allowed him. The law that permits such a thing is not of advantage to either creditor or debtor or to the country at large.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horseshoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. St. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

EDMONTON.

Beg to inform their customers that they

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

LARGE STOCK

Of General Merchandise.

MORE TO ARRIVE

In a few days, which will be sold at

BOTTOM FIGURES, FOR CASH ONLY.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Friday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Tuesday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Tuesday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Friday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Tuesday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

WATCHMAKERS.

Leave your Watches with

W. L. WOOD, ESQ.,

At the Hudson's Bay store, where they will be forwarded to McIntyre & Davidson for Repairs.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON.

ROSS BROS.

STOVES & TINWARE.

COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVES,

NEW JEWEL BASE BURNERS,

GLOBE HEATERS,

BOX STOVES,

GRANITE IRON-WARE,

PRESSED TINWARE,

LAMPS,

HARDWARE,

CANADIAN & AMERICAN COAL OIL.

More goods to arrive shortly.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

EXEMPTIONS ORDINANCE.

Ordinance No. 8 of 1885 exempting certain property from seizure and sale under execution is similar to the disallowed ordinance of 1884, with the most objectionable clause, which gave exemption for six years on debts contracted outside the territories, left out and the provisions of most of the other clauses extended. Sub-section (b) of section 1 exempts furniture and household furnishings belonging to the defendant and his family to the value of \$500, instead of \$200 as in the former ordinance. Sub-section (d) of section 1 exempts six instead of four sheep. Sub-section (e) of section 1 adds to the exemptions of the former ordinance a sewing machine and a reaper or binder. Sub-section (g) of section 1 exempts all the tools and necessities used by defendant in the practice of his trade or profession, against an exemption of \$200 in the former ordinance. Sub-section (h) of section 1 exempts seed sufficient to sow all the defendant's land under cultivation to the amount of 80 acres, against 50 acres in the former ordinance. Sub-section (i) of section 1 exempts the homestead up to 160 acres, against 80 acres in the former ordinance. Sub-section (j) of section 1 exempts the house and buildings occupied by the defendant to the amount of \$1,500 and the lot or lots upon which the same are situated, against a provision in the former ordinance for the exemption of farm buildings and fences on an exempted homestead. These exemptions only apply to debts contracted since the 18th of December, 1885; the ordinance of 1879 applies to all debts contracted previous to that date.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Ordinance No. 5 of 1885, amending the civil justice ordinance of 1884, begins by repealing the first four sections of the former ordinance which defined the boundaries of judicial districts, the names and powers of courts and the duties and titles of stipendiary magistrates, and substitutes therefor provisions declaring that the stipendiary magistrates of the territories shall be and form a court of civil jurisdiction to be styled "The High Court of Justice," that court districts shall be set apart by the lieutenant-governor at their request; that they shall settle among themselves which courts each judge shall preside over; and that the judge of each district shall decide when and where he will hold court. Each court shall be a court of record, and shall be styled "High Court of Justice, — district."

Clerks of the court shall give \$1,000 security instead of \$500.

Except by special permission of the judge notice must be served on a defendant ten, instead of fifteen, days before the sittings of the court.

On order of the judge suits may be tried elsewhere than in the court of the division where the cause of action arose or where one or more of the defendants resides.

Particulars are given at length of the method of procedure in appeals in civil cases, the first being that notice of appeal must be given within fifteen days after judgment, and the second that security to the amount of \$300 must be deposited within 15 days more. Other provisions are that execution shall not be stayed on the judgment appealed from until security satisfactory to the judge has been given by the appellant that the rights of the other party shall not suffer injury while the appeal is pending.

Fees and costs to which the successful party in a suit is entitled are taxed by the clerk.

Execution shall issue fifteen days after judgment unless otherwise directed by the judge, instead of thirty days as formerly.

When land or chattel mortgages are seized by the sheriff, notice must be placed in the office where such documents are registered.

Witness fees are regulated by a tariff made by the judges, instead of by ordinance as before.

The expiry of any writ or process does not abate the suit.

Only advocates may be allowed counsel fees by the judge.

The provision in the ordinance of 1884 that writs of execution should take precedence according to priority of attachment or delivery to the sheriff is repealed, and provisions are substituted that when several persons secure judgment against the one defendant, whether on attachment or otherwise, the proceeds are to be rateably distributed among them according to the amounts due, subject to priorities authorised by law; and the judge may delay such distribution of proceeds in order to give time for the obtaining of other judgments.

Notice of action involving title to land must be deposited in the registry office by the clerk of the court.

When the claim of a plaintiff is founded on a promissory note, bill of exchange, contract or other document, in which the amount of the claim is ascertained by the signature of the defendant, or on a merchant's account, action may be taken at any time through the clerk of the court. The clerk serves a notice on the defendant, to which he must reply by contesting the claim, making affidavit that he is not doing so for the purpose of delay,

within ten days from the date of service if he resides within the district, or fifteen days if he resides in another district. If he contests the claim by affidavit within the time allowed the case stands for trial at the next sittings of the court, or such earlier date as the judge may direct. If he does not contest the case judgment is entered against him by default, and on affidavit made by the plaintiff or his agent to the judge that the amount of indebtedness has been correctly set forth, final judgment shall be entered and execution proceeded with as in ordinary cases.

Provision is made for the eviction of tenants retaining possession contrary to the terms of the lease under which they entered into possession or after the expiry of their lease.

A majority of the judges may make rules and orders for the management and disposition of the estates of insane persons.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—Heavy. For lumbermen's use. Apply to J. Smith or K. A. McLEOD.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will settle all accounts against the Edmonton agricultural association on application at his office. M. McCauley, President.

MONEY TO LOAN.
The undersigned has a limited amount of money to loan on good security.
GEO. A. WATSON.

W. R. R. WATCHMAKER.
Send your watches and orders to W. R. Roberts, Calgary, or leave them at the Jasper House, Edmonton.

ESTRAY.—A small Black Bull; 2 years old. No brand. Came on the premises of the subscriber in October last. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. JAS. LAUDER.

LOST.—From our band in October last a blue foal, year-and-half old, no brand. Finder is requested to leave word as to whereabouts at BULLETIN office or return to the undersigned. LAMOREUX BROS.

NOTICE.—The Book-Debts of John Sinclair and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co. have been handed to the undersigned for collection. Parties interested will please take notice and pay up. W. S. ROBERTSON.

ESTRAY.—Came on the premises of the subscriber at Cut Bank lake in March last a white bull one year old. Indistinct brand on left hip. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. R. KELLY.

LOST.—About the first of August a large yearling Steer, will be two years old in spring, dark brown color, no brand. Finder is requested to leave information as to whereabouts at BULLETIN office or return to the undersigned. T. G. HUTCHINGS.

THE HERMITAGE SCHOOL.
Arrangements are made to receive pupils for board and instruction at the Hermitage in September. Parents wishing to secure admission for their children may at once address the Rev'd Canon Newton.

AGENCIES.
Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.
Sole agent for the Edmonton district,
G. A. BLAKE,
Belmont Farm.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.
J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M. A., B.D. Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. Belmont: Feb. 7, 21, March 7, 21, April 4, 18. Sturgeon: Feb. 28, March 28, April 25. Clover Bar: Feb. 14, March 14, April 11. Ft. Saskatchewan: Feb. 7, March 7, April 4. No morning service at Edmonton on the days on which services held at Fort Saskatchewan.

WHIP FOUND. Apply at this office.

BATTLE RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to

TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR

800 bushels Early Rose Potatoes and 500 bushels of Barley,

To be delivered in Battleford not later than the 10th of May next.

The seed must be unmixed, sound and fit for seed.

WM. LAURIE,
Sec'y-Treas.

Battleford, Jan. 20th, 1886.

J. BANNERMAN,

CALGARY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

FLOUR,

FEED and

PROVISION STORE.

ORDERS FROM EDMONTON Promptly attended to.

My wholesale prices are less than Winnipeg to-day. I buy for cash and by the car load, and can defy the Prairie City.

Remember the stand,

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Calgary.

J. BANNERMAN.

THE

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Entered upon its Seventh volume on November 1st.

Subscription, \$2 a year, strictly in advance.

FRANK OLIVER,
Proprietor.

COAL & BRICK.

COAL,

Free from Snow and Dirt, delivered to any place in town for \$3.75 a ton.

BRICK.

I am now getting up a large quantity of clay to winter for next summer's operations, and having purchased a first class press machine, intend making a superior quality of brick suitable for the finest fronts and equal to any face brick now made.

PARTIES

Requiring such an article will find it to their advantage to place their orders now.

W. HUMBERSTONE.



CANADA.

By the Right Honorable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, G. C. B., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

To all to whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING.

WHEREAS it is in and by the act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs may, when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift or disposal, to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had:

Now Know Ye that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada or in any part thereof of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the North-West territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the said act.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office, in the city of OTTAWA, this NINETEENTH day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General, Indian Affairs.

NOTICE.



Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS, since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-Breed heads of families and were residents in the province of Manitoba at the date mentioned.

And Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 20th of April, 1885 it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-Breed child entitled.

And Whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$160.00.

And Whereas, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, to "Half-Breed" and "Original White settlers" scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By Order, A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 22nd, 1885.

LEGAL ORDINANCE.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, respecting the legal profession, provides that persons not enrolled under the ordinance as advocates shall not be entitled to recover or receive any fee or reward for suing out process, defending actions, conducting proceedings and practising before the courts of civil jurisdiction in the territories on behalf of any other person or persons or corporations.

The following persons are entitled to be enrolled under the ordinance: (a) Any person who has been admitted to practice in any court of Her Majesty's dominions as an attorney, advocate or solicitor, residing in the territories on Dec. 18th, 1885, on payment of a fee of \$2. (b) Any such person who hereafter becomes a resident of the territories, on payment of a fee of \$50. (c) Any person who has been engaged in the practice of law in the territories for the two years preceding Dec. 18th, 1885, and who has studied law in a law office within Her Majesty's dominions for at least three years, on payment of a fee of \$2. (d) Any British subject, 21 years of age, residing in the territories on Dec. 18th, 1885, who shall before Dec. 18th, 1886, furnish to the judge of the district evidence of good character and that he has been practising law in the territories before the first-mentioned date, and pass an examination to the satisfaction of such judge and a duly enrolled advocate of the territories to be named by such judge, on the general principles of common law, equity, jurisprudence, the British North America Act and amendments thereto, the statutes of Canada and the ordinances of the North-West territories, and on payment of a fee of \$50. (e) Any British subject 21 years of age, residing in the territories, who shall furnish to the judge of the district satisfactory evidence of good character, and that he has studied law with and been articled to a duly enrolled advocate of the territories for three years, and who shall pass an examination as specified in the preceding sub-section and on payment of a fee of \$50.

Advocates may be struck off the rolls or suspended for a time by order of the judge for non-payment of monies received by them as advocates for three months after judgment has been entered against them, or for conviction of any felony or misdemeanor.

Enrollments made up to March 1st have effect from the passing of the ordinance.

MEDICAL ORDINANCE.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1885, relating to medical practitioners, provides that any person not registered according to the ordinance, who practises or professes to practise physic, surgery or midwifery in the North-West territories for hire, gain or hope of reward, or who advertises to give advice on these subjects, shall upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100; and any such person who takes or uses any name, title, addition or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is recognized by law as a physician, surgeon, accoucher or licentiate in medicine, surgery or midwifery shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100; the burden of proof in such cases to be upon the person charged. These penalties are recoverable after the 1st of March next.

The following persons are allowed to register under the ordinance: (a) Persons residing and practising medicine, etc., in the territories on December 18th, 1885, who hold a medical degree, diploma or license from any university, college or corporate body in Her Majesty's dominions empowered by law to grant such degrees or license, on payment of a fee of \$5. (b) British subjects resident in the territories who have been practising medicine therein for one year previous to Dec. 18th, 1885, who hold a medical degree, diploma or license from any university or college in the United States whose curriculum demands two years attendance at medical and surgical lectures, which is authorized by law to grant such degree or diploma, and on payment of a fee of \$5. (c) Persons residing and practising medicine in the territories for one year previous to Dec. 18th, 1885, who shall before the 18th of December, 1886, pass an examination before any two medical practitioners registered under the ordinance, appointed by the lieutenant-governor, on the subjects of anatomy, chemistry, physiology and materia medica, the principles and practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, paying such examiners a fee of \$10 each, receiving from them a certificate, and paying a registration fee of \$25. (d) Persons who shall hereafter become residents of the North-West territories possessing the qualifications set forth in sub-section (a) on payment of a registration fee of \$50. Fees payable under the ordinance go to the general revenue fund of the territories.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	23	4
Sunday,	0	-14
Monday,	-6	-16
Tuesday,	-3	-18
Wednesday,	14	-10
Thursday,	33	6
Friday,	54	32

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JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

NOTICE.



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And Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 20th of April, 1885 it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-Breed child entitled.

And Whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$160.00.

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By Order, A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior.
Ottawa, May 22nd, 1885.